

Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

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SELLING OUT.

Some persons, through malicious motives, have been circulating in certain localities that the present proprietors of the CHRONICLE intended to "sell out." We will say, once for all, for the benefit of all such as may credit such a report, and for those who originated it, that we have no idea of any such thing. We have every assurance that the CHRONICLE will prove a success, politically and financially. If this paper is ever sold out, it will be done by the Sheriff, after our patrons have failed to sustain us.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

The Democratic newspapers profess to think that President Grant does not enjoy the respect and confidence of his party. Never were men more mistaken. There has been but few Presidents who have enjoyed in a higher degree the confidence of the party which elected them, than has President Grant. He came into office, pledging economy in the public expenditures, an honest and faithful collection of the public revenue, and a reduction of the public debt. Who will say that he has not pursued a policy calculated to bring about these results? The facts, and figures which cannot lie, mark his administration with wisdom and practical statesmanship. This being so, he of course commands the respect, not only of those who elected him to the high position he occupies, but also of all reasonable men in the country, regardless of politics. Demagogues may misrepresent, and fools may rave, but the figures show for themselves, and to them men of sense will go.

ANTAGONISM OF RACES.

Democrats speak of the colored vote going solid for the Republican ticket as being likely to produce a war of races. The *Whig and Register* of yesterday, in speaking of an interview between Virginia "carpet-baggers" and parties at Washington, hints at it. Now, we suppose colored men are actuated by pretty much the same motives as other men. They are human, and possess all the instincts of human nature. Men naturally favor that which they believe is for their good. Colored men are not such fools as to know nothing of the party which has befriended them. They have sense enough to know that the late civil war was inaugurated because their masters supposed it was the intention of the Republican party to interfere with slavery. They know that they became free from the shackles of slavery by the proclamation of a Republican President, and by sundry acts of a Republican Congress. They well remember that measures for giving them civil rights were introduced by Republicans and passed by Republicans, over the most determined opposition from Democrats. These things they know. They are fresh in their memories. Is it strange, then, that they should vote for a party which has done all this for them? For doing so, do they deserve to be annihilated by the white race? How can it then produce a war of races? Away with such heathenish stuff!

FREE SCHOOLS AND IMMIGRATION.

A friend of ours, in a neighboring county of East Tennessee, who owns a large landed property, recently sent to another State for a good farmer to take charge of his farm. He was anxious to get a good man and willing to pay liberally. A man was found, highly recommended and apparently eminently suitable. But he naturally made inquiries as to his proposed new home, and one of the first things he asked was whether there were free schools. On learning that there were none in operation, he declined coming, saying he was not willing to live at any place where he could not educate his children.

So it will be in the future, if our present condition continues. The best class of immigrants, those who would make the most valuable citizens and add most to the wealth and prosperity of our country, are not willing to come where their children must grow up in ignorance. A year ago, we had a good school system. We sincerely regret that the dominant party of our State has been so blind to the interests of our citizens of all parties, so recreant to the present as well as the coming generation, as to destroy our schools. We trust the force of public opinion, or public indignation, may yet bring them to their senses. Whether a school system is conducted under the auspices of one political party or the other, is of comparatively little consequence. The matter of importance is, that the children be gathered into schools and taught. A year ago this was done. Now it is not. When will it be done again? Let those now in authority in Tennessee answer.

MANUFACTURES AND WEALTH.

In the days of Holland's great commercial and manufacturing glory, the Dutch used to boast that the English sold them pelts and then bought back the tail of each hide at the same price they had received for the whole pelt.

Now the English have got the other end of the bargain, and it is they who buy the raw material and sell it again, manufactured, at an enormous profit. They buy, for instance, a very large proportion of the cotton crop of the world, and after passing it through her mills, a very small portion of it suffices to pay for the cost of the whole.

That little misty island, where millions of spindles are in motion and thousands of trip-hammers dealing their ponderous blows, is the richest country in the world, and draws to it the cotton of America and India, the wheat of our own country and of the vast plains of Russia, the wines of France and Spain, and the jewels of the tropics, and yet remains everybody's creditor instead of debtor.

A manufacturing country lays a purely agricultural country under tribute. A country that cannot or will not make what it needs, pays—and often pays dearly—to a country that can and will make them pay for it.

A section that manufactures intelligently and skillfully, articles that meet with a ready sale at remunerative prices, grows rich in spite of itself. Especially is a section favored which, like our own, cannot only manufacture, but raise sufficient grain for home consumption (which England does not do) and for exportation.

What has made New England, with its sterile soil and harsh climate, the most wealthy portion of the Union? Mainly its manufactures.

One of the railroads leading from this city is said to have actually laid one portion of its track with imported rails over a bed of native iron ore. While such things remain, and we bring here from Europe or the North numberless articles which we have every possible facility for making at our own doors, the balance of trade will be constantly against us, and in our race for material wealth we will be left far behind our neighbors. Aided by commerce and agriculture alone, Knoxville may in ten years double its present population, perhaps, and perhaps not so soon. Aided also by manufactures, there is no reason why we should not have a city of fifty and, eventually, a hundred thousand people, and a surrounding country sharing in its prosperity.

HOW IMMIGRANTS ARE TREATED.

Yesterday morning, we noticed in our local column the arrival at this place of a number of Swiss immigrants. In conversation with a gentleman on yesterday, we learn that on their arrival at Castle Garden, New York, they were met by agents of the Erie Railroad, who induced them to go by the way of Cincinnati to reach this place. Thus they were subjected to inconvenience and unnecessary expense in a way not calculated to favorably impress them with the honesty of the American people. Besides the additional cost on their emigrant tickets, they were subject to vexatious delays at Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga. This is wrong, and a remedy should be provided, if possible, against any future blunders. A way should be provided to save immigrants from that country to our State from falling into the hands of Erie sharks, whose sole object is to fleece them before they become acquainted with our country.

We believe that if a good, honest, energetic, and in every way capable man were appointed at the expense of the State, with a salary sufficient to enable him to give his whole time and energy to the business of diverting the tide of immigration which is flowing into the West, to our own State, it would be money wisely and judiciously expended. By all means, let a way be provided to prevent those who wish to find homes in our State from being swindled out of their means before reaching us.

The profound theologian of the *Whig and Register*, in speaking of the colored race, says: "Their freedom came as the natural sequence of the Great Revolution, ordered in God's own time, and in accordance with His great will and purpose." Now you have it! The bloody war, brought about by those who desired to perpetuate slavery, was ordered by God, "in His own good time," for the purpose of freeing the negro, and He alone is responsible. The Democratic party, in their fight for the perpetuation of slavery, were attempting to thwart God's designs, but are in no way responsible for what they have done. Abraham Lincoln and a Republican Congress, as the instruments of God, "in His own time," deserve no credit for the emancipation of the colored race. Verily, a Daniel has come to judgment! After this, the sage editor of the *Whig and Register* should be dubbed a D. D.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland holds its annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th and 25th insts. Members will be passed over the various railroads leading to that city at half fare.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS has at last got an office. For years he has been trying to be Governor, and always failing, he is now content to take a seat in the Legislature.

OUGHT WE COMPLAIN?

We, in the country, are sometimes disposed to complain at the situation, and speak despairingly of the future. A great many men believe that the country will never recover from the effects of the unhappy civil strife through which we have recently passed. Let us see how this is. Let us examine if we have anything to warrant our complaints, or to discourage and dishearten us as to the future prospects of our country. Six years ago—only six years—the two sections of the Union were arrayed in deadly hostility against each other. Two powerful armies were contending for the mastery. A large proportion of our able-bodied population was in one or the other of these armies. Cities were being burned, fields laid waste, business was paralyzed, churches were closed, schools were suspended, and our whole social system was ruptured. Manufactures ceased in a great measure, except to manufacture implements of war and equipments for the army. Portions of the country, in the immediate vicinity where the armies were operating, became so destitute that famine was feared as the result.

This state of affairs continued until 1865. The struggle ended with the surrender of Lee and Johnson. The Confederate government collapsed. The effort to sever the Union was a failure. The Federal Government was triumphant. Who at that time supposed our condition would be so favorable in the short space of five years, as it now is? Did any one suppose that the social relations between the two sections would be more pleasant? We do not mean to say that all prejudice has been forgotten, we are sorry we cannot say it, but we think we have made some progress, even in that direction. We hope to forget foolish sectional prejudices entirely, by and by. The man who does not labor for this end is an enemy to his country.

We sometimes complain at high taxes. Now, laying aside all political prejudices, are our taxes any higher than we expected? Did we then suppose that with the enormous public debt we were creating, taxes would be low?

While we cannot say much of the facilities for acquiring an education in our own State, they are equal now to what they were before the war. We would like to see them improved. There is room for vast improvement, and we hope to see it.

Here in East Tennessee our population has increased 50,000 in the last ten years, notwithstanding the war, while the value of property has increased at least 50 per cent. Take everything into consideration, then, and we think our condition is far better than we expected it would be five years ago.

This to our mind is encouraging. Let us go on in this way, and in ten years the effects of the war will not be perceptible upon the business prosperity of the country, except, perhaps, in the matter of taxes. No man who favors the honest payment of our public debt, expects taxes to be as low as before the war. But, even in this respect, if our manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests continue to improve, our wealth will so increase that taxation will soon cease to be a burden.

OUR ROADS.

Common roads are said to be a kind of criterion of the wealth, resources and intelligence of the community in which they are situated. In this view, we suspect our people would shrink from a submission of their claims to that test alone. The war with its ravages furnished an excuse for the past, but it has ceased to be an apology for present apathy. Probably, no State has road laws more strict than those of Tennessee, and the fault, of course, is the neglect to work the roads sufficiently in the proper way and at the proper time.

The almost general practice is for the overseer and his hands to go on their road from one to three weeks next before each term of the Circuit or Criminal Courts of their county, and do everything but thorough-going work. The objective point of this tri-weekly campaign is to mutually "prove attendance," and to escape punishment by the Grand Jurors, who, in their turn, must strain their consciences to "be easy" upon those who are responsible.

The character of the labor thus done is known—some rocks are removed, some gullies are filled by brush and light earth, some other repairs are made; but the general features of the road remain—and it is a poor one. This is unwise and wrong, and no one denies it. What remedy is practicable? There are too many public roads of the lower grades, but roads once opened are seldom closed. Again, County Courts grant too many changes in the established roads, for the accommodation of adjacent owners and to run around their respective plantations. The old countryman that stated that twenty years ago, he lived just five miles from his county site, that he had not moved, nor had the location of his court house been changed in that time, that what was called the same road he still traveled, but it had become so crooked that he was now upwards of six miles from town—related in principle a general experience.

But we are not able to macadamize our roads, and perhaps the most feasible plan is to construct good dirt pikes. These are no longer experiments, but demonstrated successes. There are some requisites in

their construction, and we note two or three:

1. They should be narrow—no wider than is necessary to admit this passage of travel—and the ditches on each side should be deep and kept clean.

2. These pikes must be made in the spring of the year, so the earth which is thrown upon the bed of the road out of the ditches may be dried and hardened by the heat of summer. Repairs should also be made early in the season, and they will be required only once each year.

3. The leading implements to be used are heavy turning plows, to loosen the earth, and scrapers, to haul it up into its position on the road. The other utensils will be mainly to remove trees and stumps, and to "level up" the bed of the road, which should be left very "rounding."

4. The ditches should be from two and one-half to three and one-half feet deep.

The facility and rapidity with which these simple roads are built, the hills cut down and the hollows filled up, is surprising, and the expense of them is correspondingly small, and is of that nature which is not felt. To ask if this undertaking will pay, is to display weakness and stupidity. But to illustrate: Over one of our ordinary roads, an average two-horse load of not more than twelve hundred pounds is hauled, say, eighteen miles in one day, and for four dollars—which is exactly at the rate of one hundred pounds, one mile, for 1 and 25-100ths of one cent. But on a good dirt pike, the same team, in the same time, will, with as much ease, day in and day out, haul one-half as much more, or eighty hundred pounds, at least twenty-four miles, which is exactly at the rate of one hundred pounds, one mile, for 25-100ths of one cent—or, in other words, the carriage costs on the pike precisely one-half of the expense over a poor road.

These figures, which are based on observation, and I believe to be fair, suggest their own impressive lesson. They should be remembered, too, in connection with the subject of immigration, the general appearance of the country, the comfort of the inhabitants, the increase in the value of our lands by good inland communications, as well as the more important estimates of the outlay required to market our various and exhaustless products.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Thirty-two out of thirty-seven States have chosen their Representatives to the 42d Congress. Official and approximate returns indicate that the House will stand politically as follows:

	41st Cong.	42d Cong.
	Rep. Dem.	Rep. Dem.
Maine	5	5
New Hampshire	3	3
Vermont	3	3
Massachusetts	10	10
Rhode Island	2	2
Connecticut	5	5
New York	19	19
New Jersey	12	12
Pennsylvania	18	18
Delaware	1	1
Maryland	3	3
Virginia	4	4
West Virginia	3	3
North Carolina	2	2
South Carolina	1	1
Georgia	1	1
Florida	1	1
Alabama	1	1
Mississippi	1	1
Louisiana	2	2
Texas	3	3
Tennessee	3	3
Kentucky	3	3
Ohio	14	14
Indiana	10	10
Illinois	10	10
Michigan	6	6
Wisconsin	3	3
Arkansas	1	1
Missouri	1	1
Iowa	1	1
Minnesota	1	1
Nebraska	1	1
Kansas	1	1
Nevada	1	1
California	1	1
Oregon	1	1
	107	106
	86	89
Republican majority	101	44

Five States have yet to choose their delegates. The election in Georgia comes off on the 21st, 22d and 23d of December; California and Texas vote in February; New Hampshire on the second Tuesday in March, and Connecticut on the first Monday in April. These States are only estimated in the above statement.

SUPERVISOR EMMERY announces that under the new ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau, permitting mechanical means of distillation, a large number of distilleries will be started in this State. If he had written this before the election it would have been held up by Democratic politicians as an electioneering dodge.

Those who believed that the "climax of Radical venality" had been reached on the morning of the day preceding the recent election, and that "hordes of negroes" were brought here only to vote for Mr. Maynard, are referred to our special dispatches from Washington.

We surrender a large portion of our space this morning to a report of the County Sabbath School Convention, held at the Second Presbyterian Church yesterday. The proceedings will be read with interest by all friends of the Sabbath School cause.

More than a week has elapsed since the election, and still the work for the custom house goes on. The people of Blount county were informed it would stop at once when the election was over. Somebody has lied.

SCHOOL FUNDS AND SCHOOLS.

Some months ago an apportionment of school money was made to the various counties and warrants issued to the Trustees. One of our contemporaries announced the fact with a grand flourish of rhetorical drums and trumpets, and declared that "the teachers will now be paid," and invoked the plaudits of the public on the good effects of Conservative rule.

We showed at the time that the amount apportioned was certainly much less than the amount due, and that a grievous wrong was wrought against the faithful and hard-worked teachers.

But what has been the result in regard to the small amount of money thus apportioned? Has a dollar of it been paid? Not that we can learn. Is there any prospect of its being paid? Not for many months at best. In some instances Trustees have been able to convert a portion of their warrants into State bank funds, at the request of teachers who preferred to take this depreciated currency rather than incur the delay and risk of waiting. Even this could only be done through private sources, and the great bulk of the amount apportioned is still held by the Trustees in unpaid State Treasury Warrants, and a large number of teachers, utterly discouraged and disheartened, have sold their claims at a discount to speculators. These claims were schools begun during a Republican State Administration.

No sooner had the Democracy come into power than matters assumed such a shape that there was no danger of any teacher making a new contract to teach a free school. So thoroughly has the present Democratic Administration convinced the people of its perfidious hostility to the cause of public education, that teachers could not be found to-day for treble wages, were they obliged to look to the State for payment. We have no free schools. The houses that, under a Republican Administration were full, are now empty, save the few where schools are being taught supported by private subscription. There have been divers bodies of public men in the world's history, of which in after time no one would willingly admit he had been a member. But we know of no set of men recently who have more justly earned the hearty execration of all good citizens than the dominant party in the present Legislature who turned out of the school-house the children of Tennessee.

The *Sunday Whig and Register* swells all over with indignation at the idea of a war being forced upon the country "for the purpose of perpetuating power in the hands of such a blockhead as Grant, or men of such infamy as Ben Butler and his friends." Now, we would like to ask the *Whig and Register*, if a "blockhead" could force the hosts of Democracy to surrender to him as was done at Vicksburg and Appomattox, were not the leaders who surrendered somewhat stupid? Is it not strange that men of such military skill as the *Whig and Register* and other papers of that ilk, would have us believe Lee and Johnston were, would be forced to succumb to a "blockhead"? But the idea of calling President Grant a blockhead, and other hard names which the Democrats are wont to bestow upon him, is too silly to require notice.

The *Whig and Register* adds: "The people of the United States have too much sense to permit such men to gamble for power, especially when the blood and bones of our citizens are to be the stakes upon which they may win or lose."

Now, we think, also, that the people of the United States have too much sense to permit any set of men to gamble for power, when the stakes are "the blood and bones of our citizens," but we would not have to go very far back in our own history to find a time when such a thing was done.

Jeff. Davis, Yancy, Toombs, Wigfall, Cobb, Floyd, and a host of others equally infamous, were permitted to gamble for power, when the stakes were "the blood and bones" of thousands who now fill soldiers' graves. These men all belong to the party which is now advocated by the *Whig and Register*. Soldiers' graves, widows' tears and orphans' cries, all over the land, testify the character of the "stakes" in that Democratic game. We believe the people of the United States have too much sense now to permit such a thing, having had the experience of a most bloody war, foisted upon the country by a few Democratic politicians, whose names will appear in impartial history as a synonym for everything that is detestable and infamous in politics.

The Democracy of Frederick, Maryland, had a grand jubilee last week, over their victory in that Congressional district. Among other manifestations of joy, they had a torch-light procession. They carried in that procession a number of transparencies containing such inscriptions as the following: "No Negroes in the Jury Box," "We Whipped your Negroes, Bring on your Green Chinese," "Carpet-baggers, pack up and leave," "The White West sends Ritchie to Congress," "The Cullied Troops Fit Bravely," "Frederick County true to the White Man," etc., etc. Straws show which way the wind blows, and these Democratic straws show precisely how that party regards the colored man. Does any reasonable man pretend to say that, if the Democracy should once gain political ascendancy in this country, the colored man will not be proscribed, ostracized and virtually placed in bondage again?

Subscribers for the CHRONICLE.